

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 – 9 are presented for reconsideration and further examination in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks.

In the outstanding Advisory Action, entered Applicant's amendments of September 26, 2005 and maintained the rejection to rejection to claims 1 and 5 – 9 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,015,332 to Manne (hereinafter referred to as "the Manne '332 patent"); and maintained the rejection to claims 2 – 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Manne '332 patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,186,790 to Karmaker et al. (hereinafter referred to as "the Karmaker et al. '790 patent").

By this Response and Amendment, claim 1 has been amended to recite "depending flexible side surfaces *extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown;*" and as amended, the rejections to claim 1 and the rejections to the claims dependent thereon are traversed.

Support for the amendment to claim 1 can be found on page 3, lines 15 – 26 of the originally filed application and in originally filed figures 1 and 2. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the above amendments do not introduce any new matter, within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §132, to this application.

### Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 5 – 9 as being anticipated by the Manne '332 patent.

### Response

By this Response and Amendment, independent claim 1 has been amended and, as amended, the rejections thereto are traversed since all of the features of amended independent claim 1 are not present in the cited prior art.

For a reference to anticipate an invention, all of the elements of that invention must be present in the reference. The test for anticipation under section 102 is whether each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987); MPEP §2131.

Amended independent claim 1 recites: “[a] dental crown formed of a thermoplastic polymer material, said crown having a natural appearance of a vital tooth and comprising a tooth shaped top surface and depending flexible side surfaces extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown, at least a part of the depending side surfaces having an inwardly directed bottom portion.”

The Manne ‘332 patent discloses a dental crown configured to enable the crown to adjust to variable teeth dimensions. This is implemented by configuring the crown to include a hinge structure (see *the Manne ‘332 patent* at col. 2, lines 28 – 30); the hinge structure has **discontinuities**, namely **splits**, in specific positions of the crown’s sidewalls.

In contrast to the presently claimed invention, the crown disclosed in the Manne ‘332 patent does not disclose, teach or suggest a crown comprising “depending flexible side surfaces extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth

shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown” as recited in claim 1. Splits 28 of the hinge structure of the Manne ‘332 patent’s crown make it impossible for the side surfaces of the Manne crown “[extend] continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown” like the crown recited in claim 1. There is a void near the side top surface of the crown of the Manne ‘332 patent that prevents the side surfaces from extending to a substantially *common* plane. Thus, for at least the reason that Manne ‘332 patent does not disclose, teach or suggest a crown having “depending flexible side surfaces extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown” as recited in amended independent claim 1 of the present application, the Manne ‘332 patent does not anticipate the presently claimed invention.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

#### **Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 2 – 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Manne ‘332 patent in view of the Karmaker et al. ‘790 patent.

#### **Response**

The arguments above with respect to the Manne ‘332 patent are hereby incorporated by

reference.

By this Response and Amendment, independent claim 1 has been amended and, as amended, Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection as all of the features of amended independent claim 1 are neither disclosed, taught, nor suggested by the cited prior art.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must establish that the prior art references teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Pharm. Co.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016, 1023 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Fine*, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Wilson*, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

The Karmaker et al. '790 patent does not cure the deficiencies of the Manne '332 patent. The Karmaker et al. '790 patent discloses structural components for dental appliances that are comprised of a polymeric matrix. The Karmaker et al. '790 patent discloses that uses for the structural components include crowns. In contrast to the presently claimed invention, however, the combination of the Karmaker et al. '790 patent with the Manne '332 patent does not disclose, teach or suggest a "depending flexible side surfaces extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown" as recited in independent claim 1. The Karmaker et al. '790 patent is completely silent as to whether the disclosed components have "depending flexible side surfaces extending continuously around edges of said tooth shaped top surface and extending continuously from a tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown to an end opposite said tooth shaped top surface end of the dental crown" as recited in independent claim 1 of the present application. As this feature is not disclosed, taught or suggested by the combination of the Manne et al. '332 patent with the

Karmaker et al. 790 patent, neither the Manne et al. '332 patent nor the Karmaker et al. '790 patent, alone or in combination, renders the presently claimed invention obvious.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the outstanding rejections.

### CONCLUSION

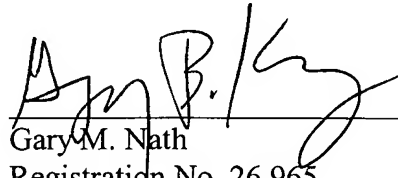
In light of the foregoing, Applicant submits that the application is now in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes the application is not in condition for allowance, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner contact the undersigned attorney if it is believed that such contact will expedite the prosecution of the application.

In the event this paper is not timely filed, Applicant petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Please charge any fee deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-0112.

Respectfully submitted,  
**NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC**

Date: December 1, 2005  
NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC  
1030 Fifteenth Street, N.W.  
Sixth Floor  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 775-8383

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gary M. Nath  
Registration No. 26,965  
Gregory B. Kang  
Registration No. 45,273  
Derek Richmond  
Registration No. 45,771  
Customer No. 20529